FOOD FOR REFLECTION.

GATRERED FROM THE RELIGIOUS AND GENERAL PRESS.

Words of Wisdom on Religious and Moral Subjects Which are Worthy Attention From the Thoughtful.

The Divine Order.

"Tis first the true and then the beautiful, Not first the beautiful and then the true; First the wild moor, with rock and reed Then the fair garden, rich in scent and

Tis first the good, and then the beautiful, Not first the beautiful and then the

First the rough seed, sown in the rougher Then the flowers blossom or the branch-

Not first the glad and then the sorrowful

first the sorrowful and then the Tears for a day-for earth of tears is full,

Then we forget that we were ever sad. Tis first the night, stern night of storm

Long nights of heavy clouds and velled

Then the clear sparkle of the morning That bids the saints awake and dawn

arise! HORATIUS BONAR.

NAPOLEAN'S TESTIMONY.

An Extract from His Table Talk at S'. Helena.

Beauterne, a Roman Catholic, published 1843 some table talk of Napoleon I., as reported by Count Montholon, his con-One extract has often been misquoted; it should read thus:

One evening, at St. Helena, the conversation was animated. The subject treated was an exalted one; the divinity of Jesus Christ. Napoleon defended the truth of this doctrine with the arguments and eloquence of a man of genius, with some thing also of the native faith of the Corsee in the Saviour only a sage, an trious philosopher, a great man, the Em-"I know men, and I tell you that Jesus

Christ is not a man. Superficial minds may see some resemblance between Christ and the founders of empires, the conque ors, and the gods of other religions. Th resemblance does not exist. Any one who has a true knowledge of things and ex-perience of men will cut short the question as I do. Which of us, contemplating in the spirit of criticism the different religions of the nations, cannot look their authors in the face and say, 'No. You are neither gods nor the agents of the Delty. You have no mission from Heaven; you are rather the missionary of lies. As-suredly you have been kneaded out of the same clay as other mortals?

"I see in Lycurgus, Nums, Confucius, and Mahommed merely legislators; but nothing that reveals the Deity. On the them and myself. I make out resemblances, weaknesses, and common errors which assimilate them to myself and humanity. Their faculties are those which possess; but it is different with Christ Everything about Him astonishes me: His it surprises me, and His will conndes me. Between Him and anythin of this world there is no possible term of aparison; He is really a being aparts ideas and emotions, the truth with which He announces, His method of producing conviction, can be explained neither by the organization of man nor by the nature of things."

THE TRUE AMBITION

Should be Toward the Perfection of Character,

We speak of a man's "calling" in life. implying by our words a belief that God calls each of us to his own place; that is, the place which he is capable of filling with the greatest credit. By giving to us certain tastes and capacities, God calls us as certainly as if we heard a voice from Heaven. False ambition says: "Leave this calling as soon as possible, and force yourself into a position which is more over by 'the bestial goddess respectability." From this false are blurn come jealousy, grief from loss of forthie, all the torments of wounded self-love, and a thousand other mental sufferings the commonly enumerated moral causes of insanity. They are griefs of a kind to which a man who is ambitious L. the best sense of the word should not the best sense of the word should not fall a prey. There need be no disappointed ambition if we set before ourselves the true aim in life, which is to amend ourselves, and do our "level best" in whatever sphere we are called upon to

All service is the same with God-With God whose puppets, best and

Are we; there is no last or first, There is no great, there is no small To the soul that maketh all.

No position in life is so low that a really noble man cannot raise it, nor any so high that a base man canot degrade it. I am not urging any one to live an indo-lent, unaspiring, vegatative life. I am only "Covet earnestly the best gifts. Be sure it requires much more perseverce and energy to perfect character than to become a "great success" in the es-timation of the world.

Earthly success is uncertain of acquist, tion, brief in continuance, disappointing in fruition. Not so with the success that tion, oriet in continuance, disappointing in fruition. Not so with the success that is almed at by true ambition. It is certain to all who seek it. It is endless in duration. It never disappoints.—Exchange.

Brotherhood in Work.

The Lord comes down from the moun-tain, where he has been praying and talking in the clouds with Moses and failigh, gloriously transfigured, and at the foot of the hill sees a sick child, and he takes him by the hand and raises him up. The Lord never meant that the church should abide forever on the hills of celestial vision, absorbed in prayer, conversing with the saints and fathers, delighting in develop. The checket. delighting in devotion. The church, like her Master, must come down, with helpting hand extended, into the midst of the sufferings and sins at the foot of the bill. Prayer is good, and the reading of old books is good, and it is good to stand upon the summits of the results in stand upon the summits of the mountains. But work, too, is good. Brotherhood is good. We are set here side by side we may help each other. The chur we may help each other. The church is sent to make men better in every kind

RELIGIOUS BREVITIES.

Condensed News from the Churches Generally.

of way .- Exchange.

The first official act of Bishop Law-rence was the appointment of Rev. Dr. William Henry Brooks as his private secretary. Dr. Brooks was the private secretary and a warm and trusted friend op Brooks. Dr. Brooks has for years been also the secretary of the Massachusetts Diocese, and has been an Episcopal minister for thirty-seven years. During the last six months, to September 1st, 1853, 185 colporters of the American Tract Society labored in thirty-three States and Canada. They visited 18,631 families, circulated by sale and grant 5000 colorated and grant 55,000 volumes of Christian literature: addressed 2,524 meetings; found 6,005 families destitute of all religious books except the Eible, and 5,105 families without the Bible, They visited II,802 Roman Catholic families, and found 16,110 Protestant families, who rarely ever attend symmetries, except the state of the control rarely ever attend evangelical preaching. One of the results of the work bo One of the results of the work begun in Braddock, Pennsylvania, three years ago, among the Hungarian Slavs, has been the formation of a Polish Christian church. There are probably over one million Poles in the country, largely employed in the mining regions. These who came from German-Poland are largely Lutherans, and quite a company of them were brought under dis-tinctly evangelical influences in their own and furnish the nucleus of a very interesting and successful work, conducted by the Congregational Home Missionary Society.

The first Federal Convention of the Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip has been appointed to meet at the Marble been appointed to meet at the Marble Collegiate church, in this city, November 2d. There will be addresses by a number of prominent persons, including General O. O. Howard, Drs. E. B. Coe and D. J. Burrell, of this city. There will be ad-dresses on diversities of chapter work and on combination and co-operation, the y Dr. F. E. Clark, of Be H. Y. Satterlee, of this will bring the greetings from the Brother-hood of St. Andrew of the Protestant and Dr. Episcopal church.

Mr. Arthur Knapp, who went from Boston to Japan some years since to es-tablish a Unitarian mission, is reported to have established himself in London as dealer in curios.

The Christian Endeavor conventions of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey were held during the past week, with yery large attendance and most enthu-siastic meetings.

Come and Sec.

Christianity cries to the hesitating world, "Come and see." The things which numan hope has despaired of have been techleved by the moral and spiritual power of Christ. In every nation, and under every sky, Christ has been acclaimed as Lord. The power of His presence has been felt where the wild tribes look with wonder upon the great Pacific ocean, where mighty rivers roll past the unexplored darkness of the primeval forests of Africa, and beneath the sultry skies and giant mountains of India. From every race and every continent there comes back this answering challenge, "Come and see." "Come and see" that men have grown better and nobler, that habits have improved, manners have been elevated, hearts regenerated and lives con-verted, "Come and see" how prejudices the most rooted, and supported by customs the most demoralizing, and by beliefs the most degrading, have melted away before the revelation of what Christ is in Himself, and what He is to the hearts of men.-Bishop of Ripon.

THE RURAL POTE.

The Onestion Ably Discussed by a Southwest Virginia Editor.

Bedford City, Va., Oct. 21, 1893. Editor Times: The opponents of an inconditional repai of the purchasing ause of the Sherman act seem to just pon the postulate of a strong free-silver entiment in the great rural vote of the outhern States. Thus far there appears to have been no investigation of that has been published, appears to be the assertion by members of Congress that they are in constant receipt of communications from their country constituents, commending their resistance to uncondi-ional repeal. It must be conceded by hese gentlemen, however, that such com-nunications in the aggregate constitute ut an exceedingly small proportion of the rural vote, many of them may emanate from Populist writers. On the other hand, an examination of the rural vote in our last election, when this matter was made a conspicuous issue, and the utterances of country conventions since that election, furnish a basis for a deducion which is the antithesis of such a

Let us examine the attitude of Virginia's rural vote, taking it as a fair sample of the country vote in other Southern States, for to go beyond that would exceed the reasonable limits of a newspaper article.

The following table is compiled from
the official record and is offered for analy-

of Virg	ginia.	
1892.	Loss.	Gain.
98,207	31,345	******
12,155	******	******
-	-	2.017
	1892. 180,420	180,420 98,207 81,245 12,1-5

Now, in essaying to draw a just conclusion from these figures, it is indispensable that we consider the conditions under which the vote was cast. As regards the issue of free-silver, the circumstances were such as to make it the most prominent, both before the meetings of county, State and national conventions and afterward in the ensuing canvass. Let us briefly recall those circumstances. In the first place, prevailing low prices for farm proplace, prevailing low prices for farm pro-duce had presented an opportunity which was peculiarly favorable to the apostles of the free-coinage gospel—an opportuni-ty of which they availed themselves with characteristic promptness and vigor. After a thorough drilling of the rural After a thorough grilling of the rural masses in the narrow sophistries of a debased silver currency, the recognized candidates of the Democratic party for the nomination at Chicago were called upon to define their positions respectively upon the merits of the free coinage of silver at the existing ratio. One of these candidates, who had made no public record as to this fisher maniating a procord as to this issue, maintained a pro-found silence: the other with a candor and honesty that scandalized the free silver Democrats, even to the extent of eliciting the sage epinion that he was a fit subject for the executive services of the fool-killer, beldly re-affirmed without

qualification, his established record upon Their hands thus strengthened, as they supposed, a large and most influential element-the controlling element heretoforement—the controlling element heretofore— of the party began an active ante-pri-mary fight to supplant the last—mentioned candidate with his comparatively un-known rival. How earnest this fight was all will remember. Did they succeed? It is now ancient history how the rural Democracy elected its delegates in the primaries, how through them it resisted every effort of political craft at the Richmond convention to induce them to re-linguish their supreme and only choice; how it ignored the representations of party managers and leaders that Mr. Cleveland was "not available" and "could not carry Virginia," and how finally, in the interests of "harmony," it divided the fruits of its victory. How well its choice as to the conditions were the conditions of the conditions with the conditions were the conditions of the conditions were the conditions and the conditions are the conditions and the conditions are conditionally and the conditions are conditions and the conditions are conditionally and the conditions are conditionally and the conditions are conditions are conditionally and the conditions are conditionally and the conditions are conditionally are conditionally are conditionally and the conditions are conditionally as a condition are conditionally are conditionally are conditionally as a condition are conditionally as a condition are conditionally are conditionally are conditionally as a conditional condition are conditionally as a conditional conditional conditional conditions are conditionally as a conditional condi choice as to the candidate was justified the event showed. But this silver issue was not only made prominent by the avowed and universally known views of the candidate nominated at Chicago, but it was emphasized by the clear and em-phatic layerness of the layerness of the candidate. phatic language of the platform adopted, in the construction of which every effort of the free-silver element met with

Signal defeat.

Then, again, it will be recalled that, for the first time, a party entered the field and fought through the entire campaign, teen to one its cardinal doctrine and making the free-coinage of silver at six-supplementing with exemplary vigor the ante-convention fight which had been made against the sound-morey candidate of the Democracy. It is claimed that the result of the election is attributable large-ly to the force bill. Possibly it is so to some extent. But the force bill cut no some extent. But the force bill cut no figure in the nomination, and the opposition to the force bill could have found equal expression in the nomination of Mr. Hill. We are, therefore, compelled to conclude by all the legitimate deductions from the facts, that the issue of free-silver was above all others on trial, from the calling of the primaries until the polls were closed on the day of election. Now, let us examine the table above for the

verdict of the rural jury.

The Democratic gain over the vote of 1888, was 2,017 although there was a decrease in the total vote, as compared with 1838, of 14,917; so that the entire Populiat and Prohibition vote and the loss of 14,917 came, in effect, out of the Republican vote of 1888, and the Democrats won from them 2,017 votes beades, on the irace of Grover Cleveland and sound money. The Democratic majority over all, as it appears, was 17,802; while the Democratic plurality over the Reccoinage, or Populist, party was 118,235, and the total rural vote showed a majority against free-coinage, organized as a

for free-coinage speeches, or how many letters of commendation, in excess of the 12,185 Populists, would it take to rebut the inevitable conclusions that result from such a vote, under such circumstances?

But, it may be claimed the country people have changed their minds since then. Where is the evidence to sustain then. Where is the evidence to sustain such an hypothesis? The most authoritative and general expression on the sub-ject since the election, is found in the platform of the State Convention, complatform of the State Convention, composed, by a large majority, of country people, which met in Richmond, August 17th, 1893. It says, "upon the great question of the currency we reiterate the principles announced in the Chicago platform, etc." And the latest expression comes from the country convention of Shenandoah, held on the 17th inst., which adopted a platform endorsing "most heartily the wise and patriotic administration of Grover Cleveland" and administration of Grover Cleveland' and expressing the convention "as in full accord and agreement with his position on the silver question." These facts all show that the country people are with Cleveland's administration in its onstruction of the financial policy and pledges of the party, and those gentle-men, however great they may be as statesmen and orators, who believe to the contrary will but repeat the sad experience as political prophets of those who believed Mr. Cleveland could "not

IMPORTANCE OF GARGLING. All Children Ought to be Taught to Do It.

R. KENNA CAMPBELL.

carry Virginia" in 1892.

A physician in a paper on diphtheria urges upon parents the importance of teaching children to gargle at an early age, and mention the fact that during an epidemic of the disease in his city he taught his baby girl, only a little more than two years old, to gargie as well as her nine-year-old brother, and kept up the practice regularly, three times a day, throughout the prevalence of the disease. This is one of the small points in keeping with the tendency of the age, which is toward preparation and prevention rather than relief. None, perhaps, except physicians and nurses. realize the obstacles which obstinate and spoiled children make of themselves in cases of illness, and the helpless mother who stands by with her despair-ing "He wont take it, and I can't make him," adds to the hopelessness of the situation. A child who is old enough to understand what is said to him is not too young to learn that he must do his share in the fight for recovery when sick ness assails him. The same paper states that it is a noticeable fact that a much arger number of girls have diphtheria than boys, ascribing as a probable cause that girls as a rule spend more time in doors than boys, which should be an-other note of warning to mothers, and cause them oftener to turn the girls out of doors after school hours than is done -Churchman.

Our Migrating Birds. To the lover of nature there is no sub ject more interesting than that of bird migration. The semi-annual coming and going of the birds mark the changes of he season as accurately as does the alendar, and there is every reason to believe that the Indians thus determined he approach of warmer or colder weather It is true they counted time by the moon, dividing the year and months into so many moons, but they anticipated the approach of spring by the coming of the

bluebirds, martins and thrushes, while the departure of these birds in the fall eralded the approach of cold weather Boys and girls can study this subject with pleasure and profit. A record can be kept of the different species of birds which arrive in the several states, together with the time of their departure, and when such a record extends over a num-ter of years the facts thus obtained are

likely to prove of great value. Besides this, by studying birds and their habits we learn to love them; a rivalry will soon spring up as to who shall catch the first glimpse of the returning song-sters, and this will take us to the woods

and fields, where bird life can be studied all its phases.

The Department of Asriculture, at Washington, has enlisted the services of cientists all over the country, and secured from them detailed reports as to what

they have seen of the appearance and disappearance of birds. One of the most curious and interesting phases of the subject is that of the relative speed of different birds when travel ng north and south. The comparative speed of the different species was readily btained, but to find out the exact num travel in a day was a task of great diffi-

journey, do not maintain a steady flight. Those which breed in a certain grove or rchard are always the first to appear there in the spring, the desire to return to their old home causing them to start

In the migration southward, in the fall young birds seem to be most eager to depart to warmer climes.

migrating birds for one spring showed that on an average they covered twentyhree miles a day during a journey of 500

They traveled more rapidly at the southern than at the northern end of the fourney. In the mid-southern states they lingured for several weeks and as they drew near to the north they found that the weather was still cold, so that they did not hurry themselves.

In noting the average rate of travel of twenty-five species it was found that most of the species averaged nineteen miles a day during March, twenty-three illes during April and twenty-six miles luring May. The later the bird is in starting for the north the faster it files. It was also found that the early-arriving pirds, such as the robin, the cow bird and the golden flicker, travel on an average twelve miles a day, while those which may be called summer birds, including the night hawk, red bird. Baltimore oriole

the night hawk, red bird. Baitimore oriole and ruby-throated hammer, cover twenty-eight miles nearly every day.

During the daytime birds do not travel so fast as by night, because they stop to feed and often wait for other companies

to come up with them.

Land birds make an average of fifteen miles in the daytime, but cranes, geese and ducks fly much faster. It is also thought that birds do not fly for several nights in succession, but that they stop to rest and feed after having flown for

ne or two nights.

If the birds were to keep up a continu ous journey northward, they would reach their destination in a very short time. But hey are on a pleasure trip and do not care to tire themselves out.

When the different flocks draw near their goal they separate, and, in the course of a few weeks, are scattered all over the

In the fall they reassemble and start on their southern journey. What system of telegraphy they have, by what intuition they all fix upon one gathering place ot even science can tell. Will the proplem ever be solved?-Golden Days.

Hugo As an Artist.

It is not generally known that Victor Hugo was an artist of no mean ability. Miss Mary Carpenter, who has recently come to this country from a visit to Hu-no's home, in Guernsoy, Hauteville tells of a striking picture from his hands hanging there. It pictures the terror of the boy told of in the first chapter of "The Man Who Laughs," wandering alone and half-clad through the snow at midnight. He is suddenly confronted by a orpse swinging from a gallows, a raven sitting upon the cross-tree above, while beyond is a dark and lowering sky. The picture is described as welrd and forceful as Hugo's word-painting of the

Among the Kondeh people, who live on Lake Nyassa, in Africa, the favorite form of suicide is to enter the water and allow one's self to be devoured by a

A Number of Especially Interesting Publieations Fresh From Press_Dogmatic Christianity.

LITERARY GEMS: "House of Life, Rosseth; "She Stoops to Conquer,"
Goldsmith; "Study of Poetry," Matthew Arnold; "Eve of St. Agnes,"
Keats; "Conversation," De Quincy;
"Ideas of Truth," Ruskin, G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, London, "St. nam's Sons, New York. London. 75 cents each. For sale by West, John-

These constitute the fifth series of a number of editions by Messrs. Putnam "of productions complete in small compass which have been accepted as classics of their kind and which are entitled to the most attractive form that can be

Any criticism of the literary style of the authors represented, or discussion of their several merits as illustrated by their special contributions to this series,

would be a work of supererogation.
The claims of Goldsmith, Matthew Arnold, Dante Rosseth, John Ruskin, De Quincy and Keats, to gifts of the first Quincy and Keats, to gifts of the first order are thoroughly established. Suffice it, therefore, to say that the composition best embodying the most thoroughly characteristic qualities of each has been selected by the publishers, so that the series is well and appropriately

named.
The exquisite imagery that marks Keats' briefest poem and which is as delicate as his spirit was sensitive; the originality and beauty of style that have established Ruskin's fame as a master of beautifu English is not always of good common sense; the eloquence of the "English Oplum Eater;" the erratic, but strong qualities of Arnold; the passion, sentiment and extreme grace of diction that are pre-eminently Rosseth's; the naive and racy charm of Goldsmith;—each of these is represented in one of the six tastcful 32 mo. volumes that make up the

These books are bound in olive and gold, and each contains the portrait of the author whose work it contains, in

photogravure. The series is of a character which will popular with the purchasers of ay or holiday souvenirs, who desire in a gift something more than mere pret

The edition will commend itself to al who are familiar with the qualities which made the fame of the authors whose work it illustrates, for the publishers have evinced as much judgment in the literary selections as in the style of their publication.

STUDIES OF TRAVEL-Greece, Italy: By Edward A. Freeman, G. P. Put-nam's Sons, New York, London, For sale by West, Johnston & Co.

"In the life of cities nothing preserves like early overthrow; nothing destroys like continuous life." "The happiest nations have no history,

But the happiest nations, like the hap-plest women, are not those which attract us most; it is vivid life which creates in-terest, as it is vivid life which makes It is not possible that Mr. Freeman's les could have identified themselves

with any two other countries so full of charm to the imagination of the student, "so dowered with the fatal gift of beauty," or whose glory is more entirely a thing of the past. The "Studies" consist of papers which were the result of "three several journeys in Greece and Italy" and which were pre-

pared for publication by Mr. Freeman's daughter Florence. The father "visited Greece for the first

time in 1877, but of the papers written in that year, which appeared in the Saturday Review only those on Corfu have ce his Greek journey was made, fresh light has been thrown on many points by the German excavations at Olympia as well as by those conducted by the Greeks themselves on the Athenian Akropolis, at Eleusis and elsewhere.
"The papers on the two Itallian journeys

of 1881—83 also stand as they were writ-ten, with the exception of few verbal al-erations which have seemed needful in a reproduction of what was original y intended for the columns of a news-

It is not often that matter "prepare for the columns of a newspaper" is of so high a quality or so worthy of reprodu-tion in book form. The "Studies" a arked by an attractive and easy literar style, and the author's keen powers of observation and thorough familiarity with

observation and thorough familiarity with the history of the two countries about which he writes, as well as his general culture, are evident on every page. Each volume contains a helpful index, and that on "Greece" an illustration rep-resenting the southwest corner of the Parthenon, after the drawing made by H. W. Williams in 1829. H. W. Williams in 1829.

AN INQUIRY INTO THE TRUTH OF DOGMATIC CHRISTIANITY: By William Dearing Harden, G. P. Put-nam's Sobs. New York, London, For sale by West, Johnston & Co.

This book is an endeavor to establish a series of seven propositions, the tendency being toward the demonstration of the defects of dogmatic Christianity "in any of its phases, Catholic or Protestant, The propositions are as follows:

I.—The Church has exerted, and still exerts, a baleful influence upon man-kind (a) by discourageing the study of nature and suppressing the use of reason thereby checking progress and retarding civilization; and, (b) by insisting that be-Hef is necessary to salvation, thereby driving many to despair and ruin; and man's physical, mental and spiritual advancement has been, and must be, through skepticism and free thought, and in spite-and not because-of the Church.
II.—The doctrine of "free will," as unually understood and as taught by the Church, is impossible, if God be as He is represented; attributing the origin of sin man is absurd, and the idea of a con inval strife between God and the devil is

III.-The councils of the Church by which her creeds were formulated, were not inspired, but very fallible, assemblies of exceedingly natural men; and their decrees are conflicting, unreasonable, and

utterly without authority.

IV.—Jesus of Nazareth was not God, nor the Son, in the sense of offspring of God; He never claimed to be either, not did others claim it for Him until long after His death; and during His life He never sought or received divine honors. He taught no new ethics; and the ethics of many of the "pagana" were superior to those of the Jews, and equal to those of

V .- If Jesus of Nazareth was God, He ould not have been betrayed, and Judas Iscarlot was but a helpless instrument in the hands of Omnipotence; if Judas was a traitor, Jesus was not God, and the doctrine of free will does not relieve us from the dilemma, for the attempt to reconcile free will with the attributes of

lute supremacy.
VI.—The Bible is not a divinely inspired book; and being untrustworthy as to its facts, cannot be relied on as infallible as to its theories.

VII.—Arguments directed especially against the Roman Catholic form of or-

thodoxy.

The tone of the book is very evident. Many of the arguments used to establish these propositions are, as Mr. Harding concedes, old, but he falls to state that their fallacy has been exposed.

We do not consider the merit of the work sufficient to entitle it to a discussion in our columns, so merely indicate

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL RE-VIEW: Edited by Rev. Professor Carl E. Grammer, assisted by Rev. Joseph Packard, D. D., Rev. Cornelius Walker, D. D., Rev. Kinloch Nelson, D. D., Rev. Professor Angus Grawford

and Rev. Samuel A. Wallis. Theological Seminary P. O., Fairfax county, Va. \$2 per annum. For sale by West, Johnston & Co.

The contributions to the October issue of

the Review are Rev. George Hodges, D. D.,-"The New Philanthropy"; Rev. William Chauncy Langdon, D. D.—"The Threefold Concordant Witness"; Rev. James E. Poindexter—"Evolution and Creation;" S. A. Wallace, D. D. "The Christian Observance of Sunday."

In addition to these contibutions, two pages are devoted to an interesting editorial which calls attention to the fact that with this October number begins the second volume of the magazine under the title of "The Protestant Episcopal

Fifteen pages are devoted to book reviews of exceptional merit and interest.

The books reviewed are "The Revisers'
Greek Text" by Rev. S. W. Whitney;
"Beowulf, an Anglo-Saxon Epic Poem,"
Translated from the Theory Scott translated from the Theyne-Socia Text of John Leslie Hall, Ph. D., "The Life of George Mason," by Kate Mason Rowland; "The Hymnal, 1892," and "An Historical Sketch of the Book of Common Prayer," by Charles M. Blackford.

REPORT OF THE MOUNT VERNON LADIES, ASSOCIATION, 1893. sale by West, Johnston & Co.

This, "a faithful chronicle of the work accomplished during the past year," as given through the reports of the various committees "presented at the last meeting of the Board in May, 1893," is one of the most entirely interesting of its reports with which the Association has favored us.

An introductory to the report proper calls attention to the sad fact of loss by death of two of the most valued of its officers; Mrs. Chace, vice-regent for Rhode Island, and Judge Joseph P. Comegys, of Delaware, a member of the advisory committe, for whom the flag at Mount Vernon was lowered at half

It also states that resolutions of sympathy with Miss Helen Gould upon the death of her father, Mr. Jay Gould, were passed at the same meeting, dered to be recorded and a copy sent to Miss Gould, for the reason that Mr. Gould "had been generous to the Association in an hour of need."

At the meeting held at Mount Vernon, n May, 1893, there were present the Regent, Mrs. Justine Van Renssellaer Regent, Mrs. Townsend, and Mesdames Minder, (vice-regent for Washington, Wilder, Walker, Richards Mitchell, Rathbone, Flandrau, Ward, Hearst, Baker, Goldsborcugh, Lippin-cott, Pickens, Miss Comegys and Miss

The report of Mrs. Townsend is re markable for its clearness and brevity qualities that do not usually distinguish nnual reports.

It mentions the increased prosperity of Mount Vernon, in spite of the unusual severity of last winter, and states that the orders of the last council had been efficiently executed; the new board walk, the building of new fences and strengthening of old ones, the completion of the cabin near the electric railroad station, the drainage of the postoffice, and last, and perhaps most important, the drainage of Mount Vernon, all are con pleted.

The report fur her acknowledges gifts to the association in the shape of a bequest of \$1,000, from Miss Harper, of a bronze bust of Washington after the marile bust by Houdor, taken at Mount Vernon, from the association's constant friend, Mr. Samuel P. Avery, of New York city; and a large number of volumes for the library, of the dates from the Lewis family, from Mrs. Mary

The regent's report concludes with graceful testimony to the judgment an faithfulness of Mr. Harrison Dodge, th superintendent at Mount Vernon, and o the faithfulness and efficiency of the other employes.

Following this are the various State reports, the superintendent's report reports of the record, library, relic tomb, mansion, grounds, greenhouse and gardens committees, the gardener's re-port and the treasurer's statement, all brief and concise.

Among the important features to be restured during the coming year are the each house" and the unrestored half of the old spinning house.

Among the distinguished visitors to Mount Vernon during the past year were

Governor Duke of Veragua and the Infanta This much for the report. The ass clation is one in whose work all loyal sons and daughters of the grand old commonwealth which has given so ma

great men to the country, and which is so fertile in pure and inspiring memories, must feel an inherent interest. WITH THACKERAY IN AMERICA. By Eyre Crowe. Charles Scribner's Sons. New York. For sale by J. W Randolph & Co., Richmond.

All lovers of Thackeray must be interested in anything new concerning him. While some little of this volume has appeared in print in England, it, however, now comes to most readers on this side for the first time. The chapter on Richmond, forty years ago, is quaint reading, and no doubt novel to those who remember described, except perhaps the slave sale

MEH LADY. By Thomas Nelson Page. Charles Scribner's Sons. New York. For sale by J. W. Randolph & Co.,

Richmond. This beautiful story of the war by Dr. Nelson is too well known to readers to need any review. This new edition is handsomely illustrated by C. S. Reinhart, and its general appearance reflects much credit upon the publishers.

THE SUNNY DAYS OF YOUTH. By the author of How To Be Happy Though Married Charles Scribner's Sons. New York. For sale by J. W. Randolph & Co. Richmond.

A book for boys and young men. There is good wholesome advice given in this volume. The author truly says that he tried to make it readable by avoiding dryners, sermonizing and good-goodness, on the one hand, and on the other by not writing something different from what it professes to be.

THE WATCHMAKER'S WIFE AND OTHER STORIES By Frank R. Stockton. Charles Scribner's Sons New York. For sale by J. W. Randolph & Co. Richmond. In these new stories by Mr. Stockton,

the reader will find all that fancy and which has made his previous works so popular. AN OLD MASTER, AND OTHER POL-

ITICAL ESSAYS. By Woodrow Wil

son. Charles Scribner's Sons. York. For sale by J. W. For sale by J. W. Randolph & Co. Richmond. UNIVERSITY FOOT BALL. The play of each position treated by a college expert. Edited by James R. Church Charles Scribner's Sons. New York. For sale by J. W. Randolph & Co.

Richmond. THE WHITE CONQUERORS. A tale of Toltec and Aztec. By Kirk Mun-roe. Charles Scribner's Sons. New York. For sale by J. W. Randolph

& Co. Richmond. IVAR THE VIKING. By Paul Du Chaillu. Charles Scribner's Sons. New York. For sale by J. W. Randolph & Co. Richmond.

A romantic history based upon authen-

tic facts of the third and fourth cen-

turies. The story depicts the actual life of Norse chiefs who ruled at the period described, and also gives the customs, religion, life and mode of thinking which prevailed among the people. The thor gives a clear view in a popular way of the life of these early ancestors of the English speaking people, whose seat of power was on the islands, situa-ted in the basin of the Baltic, and the countries known to-day as Scandinavia. WINDFALLS OF OBSERVATION. For the edification of the young and the solace of others. By Edward Sandford Martin. Charles Scribner's Sons. New York. For sale by J. W. Randolph & Co. Richmond.

THE MAKING OF VIRGINIA AND THE MIDDLE COLONIES. By Samuel Adams Drake. Charles Scribner's Sons. New York. For sale by J. W. Randolph & Co. Richmond.

For a brief, compact and handy manu-

al of the beginnings of our country. The making of Virginia and the Middie Colonies surely meets the want. It will be found interesting and instructive by both young and old readers, par-ticularly in this section, where everything relating to the early history Virginia is eagerly sought after. volume covers the period from 1578 to 1701, and has many good illustrations and maps, including Hariot's Map of Virginia, 1538. The chapters relating to Virginia are: Sir Humphrey Gilbert, Sir Walter Raleigh, Raleigh's First Expedition 1584, First Colony at Roanoke 1585-86, Tobacco, Second Colony at Roa-noke 1587, Indian Worship, Virginia Revived, Indian Archery, The Struggle for Life 1608-10, The Era of Progress 1610-24. The concluding chapters are on the English in Maryland; the great Iroquois League; the Dutch on Manhattan and the Dutch, Swedes and English on the

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S EVE. By G. A. Henty. Charles Scribner's Sons. New York. For sale by J. W. Randolph & Co. Richmond.

A story of a lad of English birth but Huguenot parentage, who visits relatives in France at the time when the feeling between the Catholics and Huguenots was bitterest, and the c try was disturbed by religious strife and dissension. His relatives being leaders in the Huguenot party, the hero devotes himself, heart and soul to the Protestant cause, following it faithfully through the varied and exciting scenes that preceded and led up to the terrible massacre of St. Bartholomew's day.

THROUGH THE SIKH WAR. By G. A. Henty. Charles Scribner's Sons. New York. For sale by J. W. Randolph

& Co. Richmond. A high-spirited boy, the son of an English officer, loses his parents at an early age, and joins his uncle residing on his estate in India, situated in the very centre of the troubles that developed later into the Sikh war. The hero and his uncle become involved in the dangers and intrigues that surrounded them, and take active part in the war, passing through many thrilling experiences and adventures during the two notable campaigns that resulted in the Mr. Henty's most interesting stories.

A JACOBITE EXILE. By G. A. Henty. Charles Scribner's Sons. New York. For sale by J. W. Randelph & Co.

The events of the story takes place during the reign of William of Orange. The father of the hero is a Jacobite gentleman who, to avoid arrest, is com-pelled to flee to Sweden. Here, the hero and a young companion, engages in the service of Charles XII., taking part in the wars between Sweden and Poland. The hero acting as a scout, falls into the hands of Polish bandits. After numerous exciting adventures and escapes, he finally secures his release and re turns to Sweden. Then he serves for a time under Marlbourough in France, distinguishes himself signally. A final return to England, where his father is pardoned, supplies a satisfactory close to the story.

STORIES OF THE ARMY. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. For sale by J. W. Randolph & Co. Richmond. The latest dainty little volume of 'Stories from Scribner's" contains: Memories, by Brander Matthews; A Charge for France, by John Heard Jr.; Sergeant Gore by Leroy Armstrong and The Tale of a Goblin Horse, by Charles C.

The Turning-Point in Edison's Life.

His second venture in practical telegra phy was the turning point of his life The story is told as it was related to the writer by Mr. J. U. Mackenzie, who during the early sixtles was the stationagent and operator at Mount Clemens,

Michigan.

As a newsboy Edison's run took him twice a week through Mount Clemens on the train known as the "mixed" division. This train reached that station between 10 and 11 A. M., and returned to Port Huron between 4 and 5 P. M. Young Edison was popular with the railroad men, whom he delighted to entertain in his train laborators with chemical experiments, and

he delighted to entertain in his train lab-oratory with chemical experiments, and had made a staunch friend of the Mount Clemens operator. Mr. McKenzle and his wife and family lived over the station. It was a summer day. The "mixed" ar-rived in good time, and the train was cut loose shead of the baggage car in order to pick up a car of freight on its way to Jackson. This left the passengers and baggage car at the North end of the plat-form. The engine and freight cars backed The engine and freight cars backed in on the freight house track and pulled out the car on the main track, without a brakeman, giving it a gentle push toward the baggage car. The track was very

'My son, then two and a half years old," said Mr. Mackenzie, "dnobserved by his nurse, had strayed upon the main track and was amusing himself throwing pebbles, when Edison, who stood near with papers under his arm, turned and

saw the child's danger.
"Throwing aside his papers, he plunged between the cars just in time to drag him self and the child clear of the approaching cars. Excepting scratches, both escaped without miury. The act was heroic, and our gratitude was unbounded. I was just then unable, however, to substantially reward the young hero. Then I remebered his absorbing interest in telegraphy. Many time I had driven him from the office for his curiosity led him into all sorts of

mischief, to my annoyance.

"'Al,' I said,, 'stop at Mount Clemens from 11 A. M. until 4 P. M. several days each week, and I will perfect you as operator and get you a position."

offer was easerly accepted "Edison soon had erected a line from the station tank to my brother-in-law's sleeping room over the station. The in-struments used were made by Edison's own hands at a gun-shop in Detroit. In construction and operation they were perfect. Subsequently the boy put up a perfectly equipped working line from the station to the village drug store—a dis-tance of one mile. It worked very well in fine, dry weather during which it was built, but the first rainy day rendered it

useless. "One day while the line was in operation Al rushed into my office, his eyes

two messages at the same time over a 'Away with your nonsense!' I replied, and drove him out of the office. After the Boston trial in which Edison's claim to the invention of the 'duplex' was tested, I recalled to bim the incident

"'Had I had your evidence, McKenzie, said the inventor in reply, 'it would have saved me \$350,000." In three months the pupil excelled the master, who had no hesitation in recom-mending him to the telegraph superintendent. Edison became night operator at Stratford, Ontario. Young McKenzie now rides the largest bicycle in the United States, and is a trusted man in his res-

The French government has determined to suppress two new and peculiar indus-tries. One is a process for turning old playing cards into new in order to escape he heavy tax. The authorities have ged three such factories. The treasury has already lost \$500,000 through their operations. The other trade is in renovated second-hand grave-yard ornaments,

which the French use extensively. The object of the latter reform is to stop the

wholesale despoiling of cemeteries.

cuer's employ.

WORLD OF BEAUTY.

WOMEN OF HUNGARY AND DAMES OF THE ANTIPODES.

Rich Brunette Coloring of the Hungarians and the Splendid Development of the Australians.

All the world loves a beautiful woman, New Yorkers think the women of the great metropolis more beautiful than any other women. An English writer in Modern Society awards the palm to the women of Hungary. "They are not languishing, diaphanous creatures, composed of cobwebs and the odor of musk, with a sickly pallor or a hectic flush in their cheeks. No! Erect and straight as a candle, hearty and vigorous to the core, they are pictures of good health and abounding vitality. They are gifted with small feet, full arms, plump hands with fapering fingers, and they was long braids. The sun has spread a reddishgolden tint or a darker tone over the complexion. The Hungarian woman, it is true, is not a beauty of classical coars nor does she, perhaps, frequence a riddle to the psychol ethereal poets will scarcely a in her hypersentimental reverrather the vigorous embadims meval womanhood. As her extent whole character is enchanting and positive. She likes to fond of a little wine, takes not to swimming, dancing, symmatic has not the least objection to This is a pretty picture, but a

another traveler and spolls after a year's experience of gary. He describes the reasonal, "gifted with magnificent verge of criminal extrav of paprika, separately, as I could a food after it had been int noses and the pimples, which otherwise good complexion of hair, large pale eyes, shaded by lo This thing of beauty was their waxed mustache in used, when dressing, to put the hands their waist inward dur the maid exerted herself woman of twenty-two is one old thing. As for the swimming and clug, I haver saw women so graceful swift in these two accomplishments."

I expected that the bush type of I coarse hair, exuberant health and a ing strength-would prevail. And in fact, considering that very few of even the best considering that very few of even the best people in Sydney can go back three generations without reaching the back, it might be expected that such would be the case. On the contary, however, I found that the majority of the fashionable beauties had peculiarly delicate complexione, languid expressions, fragile physiques, and a die-away holy in the even which was more solid. which was more suited to the energy temperament of an old civilization than active vitality of a new world. So far, moreover, from seeing the nogalificant chevelures, which I had expected, it was quier. This was the case even an ly creature who is well under !! duction in front, and has reinforced defenses at the back with a very Siderable draft of extrancius in But for her halfdresser she would as if she had been tonsured. The tery of this curious combination mature baldness and unusual dellcomplexion was explained to me of the older ladies. She said that women were arsenic eaters. Th women were arsenic enters. They all arsenic in order to produce the aristocratic pallor and laguor which I had noticed, and found to their horror that another effect of the drug was to make the hair drop out. Valuing their complexions above their hair, however, they seem fixed the one to the other, and in this, from their point of view, she thought they acted wisely, because the deficiency of hair can be artificially supplied, and in the long run beauty derends mainly In the long run beauty depends mainly upon the complexion. What a woman will endure for her complexion has be estimated by this, and also by the fact that these arsenic eaters rarely live past forty-five. There is no pleasure, note over, in the consumption of the possesses there is in the case of morphis and column. On the contempt it is nearly to the opium. On the contrary, it is masty to the taste, and produces slight internal pairs and cramps, which increase until they cause death. The arsenic is made up into dainty-looking caramels, which fashion-able daines will produce from precious little bonbonnieres and suck quite openly, just as the American giri chews gum, of the English girl chocolate. These insidious little sweets are, like a good many other had thirgs, made in Germany. 'Mr. McKenzie,' he cried, 'I can send The old lady told me further that arreads question was becoming quite a burning one in the Antipodus. When a man married a young looking, lovely creature adorned with luxurious ringlets, he was disgusted to find after the ceremony she was really a semi-bald, prematurely enervated woman, who was shortening her life to please her own vanity and was incapable of fulfilling the duties of a mother to the debilitated children which she brought fato the world, Moreover, the disgusted to find after the ceremony that suffering which she would go through in any attempt to overcome this pernictous habit was quite enough to make her break down; if indeed, she could be persuaded to begin it at ail."—Exchange.

Donkey is in Spanish burro. In Texas, New Mexico, Colorado and in Arizona, where the donkey is as well known as the horse, he is always called by his the horse, he is always called by his Spanish name, on account of the fact that this section of the United States & recently belonged to the Maxicans, who as everybody knows, talk that language. The Spaniards and Mexicans also apply the term "burro" to a stupid or ignorant person, just as English-speaking races use the word "donkey."